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EXCHANGES

The Virginia Historical Pageant produced in Richmond in May was the occasion of a special number of the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*. The documents and other regular features are omitted from the April, 1922, issue and the magazine is made up of portraits of great Virginians, an account of the history and plans of the Virginia Historical Pageant Association and "a number of papers which are popular in their nature, but which are the results of scholarly research." Some of the papers have been published before or are more popular presentations of material that has been published in another form. The first paper, "The Native Tribes of Virginia," is by a special student of the subject, David I. Bushnell, Jr., of the Bureau of American Ethnology. The First University in America is an address given by Captain W. Gordon McCabe, at Dutch Gap, May 31, 1911, at the unveiling by the Virginia Society of Colonial Dames of a monument to commemorate the plans that would have given Virginia the honor of the first university in America but for the tragedy of the Indian Massacre of 1622. The Real Beginnings of American Democracy, by Mary Newton Stanard is an account of the genesis and proceedings of the first representative legislative assembly in America. The Settlement of the Valley, by Charles E. Kemper, of Staunton, and Before the Gates of the Wilderness Road, by Judge Lyman Chalkley of the University of Kentucky, treat of the settlement of the great back country of Virginia. The final article, The Virginians on the Ohio and Mississippi in 1742, by Fairfax Harrison, gives for the first time "a clear and authoritative account of the very remarkable expedition of Howard, Salling and their party from the Valley of Virginia to New Orleans and of Salling's equally remarkable escape from French captivity.

The May, 1922, number of the *Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society*, presents as its leading article a compilation of biographical sketches and appreciations of Henry Watterson, which touches upon every phase of the brilliant career of the famous Kentuckian. Doctor Willard Rouse Jillson, Director and State Geologist, the Kentucky Geological Survey, contributes three papers to this number of the *Register*. The discovery of Kentucky is an exposition of the mythical character of the several explorations ascribed to Kentucky prior to actual discovery by Gabriel Arthur, Virginian, in 1674. First Explorations of Daniel Boone in Kentucky, gives the researches of the writer in the manuscript library of the late Doctor Lyman C. Draper, in the archives of the Wisconsin State Historical Society that resulted in the finding of two pages of hitherto unpublished manuscript showing that Boone made his first hunting trip into Kentucky in 1767. In the third paper Doctor Rouse gives the history of oil and gas in the Big Sandy Valley. Among the other articles are some new facts about Abraham Lincoln's parents by Thomas B. McGregor, republished from the *National Republican*; Reminiscences from the Life of Colonel Cave Johnson; Correspondence between Governor Shelby and General Harrison, January 30, 1813—June 28, 1814; Fayette County Census of 1810; History of Lincoln County Court; and West Kentucky Sketches.

The *Maryland Historical Magazine*, March, 1922, publishes the Civil War Diary of General Isaac Ridgeway Trimble, Lloyd Graveyard at Nye House, Talbot County, Maryland, by McHenry Howard, and some unpublished Provincial Records, and continues the Catonsville Biographies by George C. Keidel, Ph. D., and the life of James Alfred Pearce, by Bernard C. Steiner. The chapter of the life of Pearce published in this number contains some interesting contemporary accounts of the breakup and realignment of parties following the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill.

The *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* for March, 1922, has three leading articles: The Relation of Philip

Phillips to the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854, by Henry Barrett Learned; The Beginnings of Railroads in the Southwest, by R. S. Cottrell; The Policy of Albany and English Westward Expansion, by Arthur H. Buffington. The first article is based upon the papers in the Library of Congress of Philip Phillips, representative from Alabama, December, 1853,—March, 1855 and throws some additional light on the formulation of that part of the Kansas-Nebraska Act that repealed the Missouri Compromise and the famous conference held by President Pierce at the White House on Sunday January 22, 1854. The second paper is a very interesting discussion of the struggle of New Orleans and the cities of Alabama, Tennessee, and Mississippi for the trade of the Southwest between 1830 and 1840. The panic of 1837 dealt a severe blow to the far-reaching plans of these cities for railroads that would secure the coveted trade and a little more than one hundred miles of railroad were actually built, but during this decade was definitely outlined the railroad program of this part of the South before the Civil War.

In the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* of January, 1922, W. P. Webb, in a paper on the Last Treaty of the Republic of Texas, explains the change after annexation in the attitude and policy of Texas towards the Indians within her borders. In the period of the republic two parties developed in Texas over the Indian policy; the majority to which Lamar belonged favored extermination; an influential minority led by Sam Houston desired peaceful relationship established through diplomacy and maintained by kindness and fair dealing. The treaty signed November, 1845, marks the triumph of Houston's policy of conciliation and at the end of her existence as an independent state, Texas was at peace with all the Indians within her borders. But with annexation, the policy of Texas was changed. In entering the Union Texas reserved all her public land, which included that inhabited by the Indians, and the implied right

to land in Texas was lost to the Indians. Control over the Indians passed to the United States and the Federal Government would have to remove the Indians from Texas as rapidly as the Texans were ready to occupy it or there would be friction between the State and the Federal Government. There are no Indian reservations in Texas today. To this number of the *Quarterly* William E. Dunn contributes an interesting paper on the Founding of Nuestra Señora del Refugio, the last Spanish Mission in Texas; the Journal of Lewis Birdsall Harris, 1836-1842, is concluded; and the Bryan-Hayes correspondence is continued. The April, 1922, number of the *Quarterly* contains the Indian Policy of the Republic of Texas, by Anna Muckleroy; Edward Hopkins Cushing, an appreciation by his son, E. B. Cushing; and the third installment of the Bryan-Hayes Correspondence.

The *South Atlantic Quarterly*, April, 1922, contains four articles of interest to students of history. In the Middle States and the Embargo of 1808, Louis Martin Sears again publishes some of the results of the careful study that he is making of the embargo, its economic results, and the political reaction. Jeannette Reid Tandy concludes a critical and suggestive discussion of Pro-Slavery Propaganda in American Fiction, of the Fifties. Daniel C. Roper, sometime United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, contributes a paper on Administrative Problems in United States Internal Taxation, and Frank J. Klingberg one on the Americanism of Andrew Jackson.

The *Sewanee Review*, January-March, 1922, has two articles of historical interest: Erasmus, A Humanist Among Reformers, by Frank M. Gibson of the Maryland Diocesan Library, Baltimore, and France before the War, by Dr. Sedley Lynch Ware of the University of the South. The latter is the first of three papers in which Professor Ware discusses "the genius and the characteristics, the qualities

and the defects of the race; in other words, the human factors in reconstruction." The second paper will be devoted to the changes brought about by the war and to the problems created by it. The final paper will deal with France's material and moral resources as assets in the work of rebuilding and as promises for the future.

**STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS
OF AUGUST 24, 1912,**

Of "Georgia Historical Quarterly" published quarterly at Macon, Georgia for April 1, 1922; State of Georgia, County of Bibb.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Percy Scott Flippin, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Managing Editor of the Georgia Historical Quarterly and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper the circulation), etc. of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Georgia Historical Society, Macon, Ga.; Managing Editor, Percy Scott Flippin, Macon, Ga.; Business Manager, Percy Scott Flippin, Macon, Ga.

2. That the owners are: Georgia Historical Society, Macon, Ga.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: There are no bond holders, mortgagees or other security holders.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

PERCY SCOTT FLIPPIN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of March, 1922.

S. E. ODOM.